

## Rockefeller Will Not Oblige "Courtly Stock Exchange Men"

Mr. Kellogg—Can you name the roads of which you have been a bondholder in the past ten years?

Mr. Rockefeller—I would prefer not to do so, unless it is necessary in the interests of justice. I assume that those courtly stock exchange gentlemen would be glad to hear this news. I think any investor would prefer, for obvious reasons, not to publish abroad the record of his holdings.

of figures showing the following pipe line situation for various years:

1882	3,531 miles
1899	14,638 "
1908	54,616 "

"Has this growth represented construction or purchase?" was asked.

"All construction except the Crescent Company line, 300 miles long."

"Where does your pipe line system now extend?"

"From the oil-producing sections of New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, to New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Baltimore, there being a continuous service from the Far Southwest to the Atlantic seaboard. In addition we have an independent system of pipe lines in California."

"Is an investment in pipe lines always a hazard?"

"It is the uncertainty of the output makes the industry always one of great hazard. I recall the Cherry Grove field in Pennsylvania, which inside of sixty days was producing 40,000 barrels a day. We went ahead with pipes and tankage and machinery for a business of that magnitude. Within ninety days the output fell off to 5,000 barrels a day and it soon ended altogether. We abandoned the field, removing our equipment at a heavy loss."

"Are there any purchasers of crude oil besides Standard Oil in the oil fields?"

"Oh, yes. That is the case now and has been the case during all these years. These others buy in competition with the agents of Standard Oil. Even after putting his oil in our pipe lines the holder of the certificates has the right to sell his oil to any one he pleases, and upon notification we will deliver his oil at one of the stated delivery points."

**Praises the Oil Trust.**

Mr. Archibald, on the request of his lawyer, then spoke at length of the "great and satisfactory" service of the Standard Oil, calling it "the most perfect system for handling this commodity anywhere in the world." He also vigorously denied the charge that the Standard "arbitrarily" fixes prices for crude oil.

"We pay the highest price the market will justify," he said. "We are in receipt of daily messages from all over the world regarding the probable demand. We take into consideration also the probable yield in the fields and in the refineries, and on these things and the various other elements that must be taken into account we arrive at the fairest possible basis of price."

On the Oklahoma field, for example, the crude is of so poor a grade that it is not worth refining for commercial purposes, no real market has yet been found for it."

Mr. Archibald went on to say that the competition of foreign oil fields was necessarily a factor.

More oil was stored to-day, he said, than ever before in the history of the business, there being fully \$5,000,000 barrels held in reserve.

He believed the Standard Oil had fully \$20,000,000 invested in tanks alone at this time. The constant danger of fire, he said, affected the market.

Having covered every possible phase of this aspect Mr. Archibald proceeded to tell about railroad facilities in the early days. It was evident that he meant to go into the subject exhaustively. In fact, Mr. Rosenthal admitted that Mr. Archibald's direct examination would probably take three days, or a longer time than was required for Mr. Rockefeller's examination in chief.

He told how he framed piping rates when he was an independent. "I did the best I could according to my capacities," said Mr. Archibald, "and after I entered Standard Oil I found I hadn't done so badly."

There was a laugh at this and when it quieted down the witness added:

"I want to say in this connection that the producer got his share of the benefit from these so-called rebates about which so much has been said here."

At this point, by agreement, an adjournment was taken until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

## ROCKEFELLER AS PUNCTUAL AS THE MILKMAN.

When the Government's suit against the Standard Oil was called before Referee Ferris in the Custom-House at 10:30 this morning the Oil King, punctual as the milkman, took the witness stand.

Bowing benignly upon all and sundry, Mr. Rockefeller took the witness chair alongside the referee's desk on the little platform in room 509 and waited patiently for his inquisitor to begin.

"Mr. Rockefeller," began Mr. Kellogg, "in the list of securities held by the Standard Oil Company in 1899 which has been furnished by you to the Government, I note that many of these securities are held in your name. I assume that you did not own them—that this was done merely for convenience—but I would like to ask you about them. I refer to the securities taken in exchange for the shares of the various subsidiary companies which belonged to the trust agreement of 1882."

"I did not own anything like the number of 400,000 shares which are credited to me," said Mr. Rockefeller. "I assume that I did really own 26,854 shares."

The total stock issue was \$52,353 shares. "The others then were, I assume, held in trust by you to be distributed to the true owners who had turned in stock of the sub-companies, and who were entitled to Standard Oil stock in exchange."

"It was a matter of help to many people instead of taking small fractional interests to have their holdings of trust certificates carried by us," said Mr. Rockefeller. "I presume that is the best explanation."

"When I repeat that these shares of stock were held in trust by you, were you not?" said Kellogg, handing the witness a long list of names.

"That I cannot say," said Mr. Rockefeller.

**The Plan as Agreed Upon.**

"The plan was this: When we liquidated the trust agreement, every stockholder in any subsidiary company could exchange his stock for certificates of stock of the Standard Oil Company, of New Jersey. That was the process that I went through with, and I presume all the others did the same thing."

"How many stockholders were there?"

"I could not say a large number."

"Then isn't it true that these small shareholders put their shares of stock into your hands as their attorney in fact?"

"Perhaps so," began Mr. Rockefeller, but John G. Milburn broke in to say he didn't think Mr. Rockefeller understood the question. Taking the hint the witness avoided any possible trap by saying he held no power of attorney for any one, although he might have carried shares belonging to others in order to be able to issue certificates. Mr. Rockefeller admitted that Mr. H. H. Flagler was also credited with carrying large blocks of stock, but he didn't know the circumstances of this.

**Back to Early Days.**

Mr. Kellogg now jumped back to the early stages of Standard Oil development. He wanted to know if Rockefeller knew Scofield, Schermer and Teagle, refiners at Cleveland.

"Yes, I knew them," said Mr. Rockefeller.

"Did you, in 1876, enter into a contract with them for which, during a period of ten years, they should not use over \$5,000 barrels of crude oil per annum in their refining operations?"

"We entered into a contract with them. I do not recall the terms exactly, but I think the figures you quote were approximately correct."

"Was \$5,000 barrels less than their capacity?"

"I really could not say."

"Did you sue them in 1880 to force them to hold their capacity down to \$5,000 barrels? And did you at the same time sue to restrain them from taking an interest in the subject exclusively?"

"I only recall that we had some litigation with them."

"Can't you tell anything about that suit?"

"I had nothing to do with prosecuting that suit, so I do not remember."

"Did you have a similar contract with the Pioneer Oil Company, of Cleveland, limiting their output for ten years?"

"We may have had some contract with them. What its terms were I would not care to say at this time."

"Did you say in your affidavit of 1880 that the company controlled and operated only the refineries of Schofield, Schermer and Teagle and of the Pioneer Company?"

"Reading from a certified copy of the affidavit in question."

"I really could not recall what the affidavit contained. I assume I stated that."

"I saw your affidavit says that you deposed in 1880 being the owner of the Standard Oil Co. refinery or the owner of a number of other plants in Pennsylvania and Ohio," said Mr. Kellogg. "Now, the finest tea grown in the world is sold in 100 lb. casks in sealed lead packages. At all grocers."

**THE EVENING WORLD'S WRITING CONTEST**

For the School Children of Greater New York.

\$500 in Prizes for the Boys and Girls Who Write the Following Sentence in the Best Style:

*The Evening World is read in our home*

Name of Pupil.....

Age..... Residence.....

School.....

Teacher's Signature.....

The information called for in the above box must be furnished with each specimen of handwriting. You may use the above coupon if you desire, but all specimens sent with this information arranged as above on any paper will be freely entered in the contest. Send your handwriting to "Handwriting Editor," Evening World, P. O. Box 1354, New York City. The contest closes Nov. 28.

## "NO, I'M NOT TIRED."



then, didn't you tell me the other day that you had acquired the Warner plant before 1880?"

**Mr. Rockefeller Forgets.**

"I cannot recall what I stated in the affidavit."

"Did you also state in that affidavit that in 1880 the Standard Oil was not a stockholder in any railroad or pipe line or any other common carrier?"

"At that time the Standard Oil was not such a stockholder, I mean by that, then, and mean now, that the corporation called the Standard Oil of Ohio was not a stockholder in any railroad or pipe line."

"Did you mean then to leave the impression that the stock of all these various companies was not in the hands of Standard Oil?"

"The stock of these companies was ever in Standard Oil. I knew nothing of it then, and know nothing of it now."

"I presume so, although I do not remember the date of the litigation."

"Were not the true facts purposely kept from the public and did not you always deny that such an agreement existed?"

"I don't think such a statement was made in that affidavit."

**Outsiders "Knew" of It.**

"That is not the question," said Kellogg. "Please give me a proper answer."

"Well, then," said Mr. Rockefeller, "I assume that there were many outsiders that trust agreement who knew of the facts."

"Who?"

"I cannot give you any names."

"Why didn't you tell the real facts in your affidavit?"

"I did not draw the affidavit. It was drawn by my lawyers."

"But didn't you furnish the facts, and didn't you read the affidavit before you had sworn to and signed it?"

"Oh, yes, I assume so."

"During that period—1875 to 1880, say—didn't Mr. Archibald, Mr. Flagler and others of your associates frequently state publicly and under oath that the Standard Oil had not obtained control of a majority of the refineries in the oil-producing section of the country?"

"I would not assume to tell you what these gentlemen said."

"Did you state in your deposition that your company controlled less than 25 per cent of the refineries when actually it controlled more than 50 per cent?"

"I cannot remember."

"Did you state in your affidavit that you were approximately 50 per cent?"

"I cannot say."

"Didn't you say that no outside refiner was being discriminated against by you?"

"I cannot recall after this period of time."

"Well, didn't you testify the other day here that you did have a secret arrangement with the Pennsylvania?"

**Mr. Rockefeller Worried.**

"I may have," said the witness slowly and reluctantly. He seemed worried.

"I don't think you would want to admit here that you did have in 1875 and 1880 a private arrangement with the Pennsylvania refiners, would you?"

"I don't think the statements embodied in your affidavit were inaccurate."

"I cannot be certain of what appeared in my deposition at that time."

"Do you recall that Mr. O. H. Payne, Mr. Flagler and others made affidavits in that suit of 1880 in which they stated that the Standard Oil did not, either through its officers or its agents, own or control the refineries which were actually then in your trust agreement, as you have just testified?"

"A distinction appears to have been drawn between the company and its officers. I don't know the exact language of the affidavits."

"Having succeeded in worrying the oil trust as much as possible by showing him how his affidavit of 1880 gave the lie to his testimony of 1908, Mr. Kellogg directed Mr. Rockefeller's attention to a suit brought against Standard Oil by James Corbin, and asked him regarding the central fact of the case, which had been furnished to Mr. Corbin."

"Mr. Rockefeller said he assumed that he only told Corbin what had been represented to him as a true state of fact. He said that this distinguished oil gentleman from New York was not a party to the Standard Oil trust agreement."

"Mr. Kellogg didn't know. He admitted an acquaintance with a James Corbin, of Cleveland, but he said that he didn't know what James Corbin was doing in 1880."

"Mr. Rockefeller would furnish him with a list of properties acquired and controlled by the Standard Oil of recent years."

**He Gently Demurred.**

Mr. Rockefeller demurred gently, saying this would put upon him a considerable labor in a field from which he was entirely withdrawn, and which his experience was very vague and limited.

Mr. Kellogg next wanted to know how many present officers of Standard Oil were directors of various railroads.

"I can only speak for myself," said Mr. Rockefeller. "I cannot speak for any other officer of the Standard Oil."

As Mr. Rockefeller was leaving a reporter asked him if the criminal proceedings which may follow this hearing would have any effect upon the volume of his philanthropies.

"Before you ask me such embarrassing questions I wish you would see Mr. Rockefeller," said the oil king, "I should be delighted to see you all. I am sure."

**Archibald on Hand.**

John D. Archibald, small and plump and secretive looking, was on hand waiting for his turn on the stand when the afternoon session began. Mr. Rockefeller returned to the witness chair for the running-out of his cross-examination.

"During the last ten years have you purchased and held for investment the bonds of a number of principal roads and their subsidiaries?" asked Kellogg.

"I would be utterly impossible."

"It would be utterly impossible," said Mr. Rockefeller. "I have never heard of a \$100,000,000 loan. As a stockholder I should certainly have protested."

**From John D. Rockefeller's testimony today.**

States, but at this moment I do not recall any railroad company in which I am a stockholder."

"This was the exact phrasing of the answer delivered with extreme deliberation and emphasis."

"Can you name the roads of which you have been a bondholder in the last ten years?" asked Kellogg.

"I have been a frequent holder of bonds, as an investor, as to stocks, I have not been a large buyer."

"At the present time I should say I am interested in the stocks of six, or eight, or ten railroad companies."

"Would you state their names?"

"I would prefer not to state my investments in the interests of justice. I assume that these courtly Stock Exchange gentlemen would be glad to hear this news, and unless it is absolutely necessary I would prefer not to state the names and amounts of my investments."

"I don't think you would prefer for obvious reason not to publish the records of your holdings. There is only one railroad I think in which I have been a continuous stockholder for a long time of years."

**To Furnish Private List.**

It being agreed that Mr. Rockefeller should furnish Mr. Kellogg with a private list of his railway holdings, the investigator asked if he knew why so many Standard Oil directors were prominent in railroads. Mr. Rockefeller said he assumed that the directors of Standard Oil might have been interested in other forms of investments.

Mr. Kellogg said he had heard that the Standard Oil had loaned as much as \$100,000 at one time on railway securities in the street.

"I don't think such a large sum was ever loaned at one time," said Mr. Rockefeller. "As a stockholder I should certainly have protested against such a large loan and be asking for my dividends."

"Should say from memory that \$20,000,000 was the largest loan ever made by Standard Oil, and that it was for securities more apt to be \$5,000,000 or \$10,000,000."

"Doesn't the Standard do a general banking business and carry, at all times, a very large sum of money?"

"I do not think we carry as large a sum of money as has been represented. Within the last year or two I have myself inquired into this matter."

"Mr. Kellogg suddenly changed his mind and jumped back to Mr. Rockefeller's railroad holdings. Repeating his question, he asked what the reasons for his holdings were."

"I have at the present time, as I recall, some of the shares of the D. L. & W., the New York Central, the Pennsylvania, the Western & Delaware, the Missouri Pacific and some railroad in Mexico, the title of which I do not now recall."

In reply to questions he said he did not hold any stock in the New Haven, Union Pacific or Southern Railway.

The witness then expressed a belief that his lawyer, Mr. Milburn, might be able to refresh his memory, and asked him to do so.

Prompted by counsel, he remembered owning some Texas Pacific shares, some Erie first preferred and a few shares of Colorado Southern, adding, by way of explanation, "not more than 2,500 shares, I should say."

After repeatedly sounding the witness's memory for any more roads and failing to get any more, Mr. Kellogg said:

"That has to do with shares. Now, then, how about bonds?"

"I have been a frequent investor in bonds of various railroads in the last ten years," said Mr. Rockefeller.

"Haven't you been a buyer of bonds of all the principal lines of the United States?"

**Has Avoided Some Roads.**

"I would not go so far as to say that," said Mr. Rockefeller. "I am very grateful and thankful to say that there are some roads to which I have never invested at all."

Here an adjournment was taken for Rockefeller and that, according to his understanding, Mr. Kellogg asked if it was not true that the Standard had an account against Mr. McDonald amounting to \$200,000.

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## FOG COSTS LIFE IN COLLISION OF STEAMERS

(Continued from First Page.)

perished to be badly damaged about the stern.

At the pier of the Bridgeport Steamship Company, on the East River, nothing had been heard of the collision until an Evening World reporter called there at 2 o'clock. The Naugatuck left pier No. 28 on her daily trip to Bridgeport at 11:20 o'clock carrying twenty-three passengers.

At 5:30 o'clock the Lackawanna ferryboat Standard, on the East River, from Barclay street to Hoboken, was rammed by the Central of New Jersey's Wilkes-Barre on her trip from Twenty-third street to Jersey City. The Wilkes-Barre is lower in the water than the Scandianavia, and her nose only grazed the rail of the other boat. There was a big bump on both boats, however, and several nervous passengers tried to get out life preservers. After an investigation, which showed both unharmed, the boats proceeded.

The fog cleared up slightly on land about 10 o'clock this morning, after smothering the city and harbor all night, remained thick on the rivers and the bay. A fleet of ocean liners is held outside Sandy Hook by the fog, and steamships scheduled to sail early this morning were kept at their piers until after noon. Ferryboat service has been discontinued all day and traffic on the "L" lines was seriously impeded during the morning rush hours.

**Sound Liner Missing.**

The Fall River, of the Fall River line, docked here to-day at noon four hours behind her regular time, and the Green-W. Chapman, of the Newcomb line, was reported at that time as being lost up at Stonington, Conn. Her captain did not care to navigate her in the thick mist. All the Sound steamers were in difficulties. The City of Lowell, which tied up at the foot of East Broadway street all night, got away at 6:30 today, but disappeared in the mist and had not been heard from up to a late hour to-day.

The Edgemoor, of the Jay line, was forced to come to anchor off Whitehorse island to-day, and the other boats of the company, the Hartford and the Tennessee, both made their docks, though with some delay.

The New Hampshire, of the New Bedford line, was among the fog-bound vessels. The line had heard nothing from her and concluded that she was at anchor waiting for the fog to lift.

Mr. Milburn read off a long list of shipwrecks, asking the witness as to the Standard's interest in them. In a majority of cases Mr. Rockefeller said that the Standard had nothing to do with the companies. In one or two cases he declared the Standard's interest did not extend beyond the ship.

"Have you ever at any time sought to influence any railroad company with respect to its rates, its supplies or any matter pertaining in any way to the business of the Standard Oil Company?"

"You appeared as a witness for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey?"

"That's all," said Mr. Milburn.

"You are president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey?" added Kellogg.

"Yes."

"Can you discuss your appearance as a witness here with your lawyers?"

"I did not. I have no lawyer personally in the case."

"You asked over this case with the lawyers for your side?"

"Mr. Elliott, general counsel for the company, told me he should be summoned as a witness for our company. In response to a request from him I came to the office of the Standard Oil Company, 26 Broadway, which I have not visited much of late."

"That was all for Mr. Rockefeller. He left the stand at 2:30 after Kellogg had announced he might call him again."

**REVOLUTION IS SPREADING IN HAITIAN REPUBLIC.**

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Nov. 24.—The revolutionary movement against President Nord Alexis is spreading. The towns of Aquin and Jeremie have both declared against the Government.

The gunboat Croyant, which has fallen into the hands of the rebels, encountered the gunboat Centenaire off Jeremie, and a number of shots were exchanged.

Gen. Lecomte, the Minister of the Interior, who went out at the head of a Government force against the rebels, has been taken prisoner. The rumor is current here that he has been executed.

**CLIFFORD ON STEEL BOARD.**

At a meeting of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation this afternoon, Alfred Clifford was elected a member of the board, to succeed James Gayley, who resigned a few days ago. Mr. Clifford is also all Brooklyn as both director and as first vice-president of the company. The vacancy caused by his resignation will be filled by the election of a new first vice-president, which has not as yet been filled.

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CASH ON CREDIT. EASY PAYMENTS. Agent will call if desired. AM. WATCH & JEWELRY CO. 100 N. 1st St. N.Y. Tel. 1000

**DIED.**

HARRY—At his son's residence, 1255 Taylor av. near Westchester at Bronx, EDWARD HARRY, formerly an old resident of Cherry Hill (4th ward) and father of Richard J. Harry, is now 85th year. Died Nov. 23 at 1 o'clock sharp. Wednesday, Nov. 24 at 1 o'clock sharp.

**I. STEIGERWALD PACKING CO.**

THANKSGIVING OFFERING

CHOICE SELECTED HIGH-GRADE

TURKEYS, Specially Priced, per lb. 22c & 20c

223 FIRST AVE. Between 13th and 14th Streets. TEL. 765 ORCHARD

**WE DELIVER FREE**

PURCHASES OF ONE DOLLAR AND OVER BETWEEN BATTERY AND RIVER ST. FREE DELIVERY TO ANY PART OF THE CITY. We deliver 4 to 10 lbs. for 20c to put in Manhattan above 140th St. Hoboken and Jersey City. No goods sent C. O. D. Candles for out-of-town customers, each in a packed and shipped from our special mail order department.

**Loft 2 stores**

54 BARCLAY ST. Cor. West B'way. 29 CORTLANDT ST. Cor. Broadway. PARK ROW, NASSAU City Hall Park. 206 BROADWAY Cor. Fulton St.

**THE LETTER COMES FROM SCOTLAND**

and is postmarked EDINBURGH.

**Will the Advertiser Kindly Call for Letter?**

**SUNDAY WORLD WANTS**

WORK MONDAY WONDERS.

**NOTICE.**

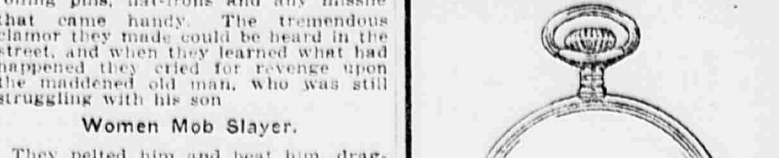
Among the thousands of letters received at The World office last week addressed to World advertisers a letter directed as follows remains uncalled for:

**H. 400 WORLD, HARLEM.**

(Answer to Advertisement in the World.)

NEW YORK, UNITED STATES, AMERICA.

## Special Wednesday, Nov. 25



They pelted him and beat him, dragging him out into the hallway. It was just at this time that Policeman Herbert, of the East Eighty-eighth street station, forced his way up to the second story landing.

Herbert had to drag the old man from under the heap of struggling women and then pushed him out into the street,